Grening Telegraph

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

THE RINGLET. BY ALTERD TENNYHON.

"Your ringlets, your ringlets, That look so colden gay, If you will give me one, but one, That look so golden gay,
If you will give me one, but one,
To also it night and day.
Then never chilling touch of time
Will turn it silver grey;
And then shall I know it a all true gold
To flame and sparkle and stream as of old,
Till all the comets in Heaven are cold,
And all the stars decay.
"Then take it, love, and put it by:
This cannot change, nor yet can 1."

"My ringlet, my ringlet,

"My ringlet, my ringlet,
Thou art we golden gay,
Now never chilling touch of time
Can turn thee silver grey;
And a lad may wink, and a girl may hint,
And a fool may say his say;
For my doubts and fours were all amiss,
And I swear beneforth by this and this,
That a doubt will only come for a kiss,
And a rear to be kissed away."
"Then kiss it, love, and put it by;
If this can change, why so can I."

O Ringlet, O Ringlet, I kiss'd you night and day, And Ringlet, O Ringlet, And Ringles, O Ringles,
You still are golden-gay;
But Ringlet, O Ringlet,
You should be silver grey;
For what is this which now I'm told, I that took you for true gold, She that gave you's bought and sold, Sold, sold.

O Ringlet, O Ringlet, When Ringlet, O Ringlet, She clipt you from her head; And Ringlet, O Ringlet, She gave you me, and said. "Gome, kiss it, love, and put it by:
If this can change, why so can 1."
O fie, you golden nothing, fie
You golden lie.

D Ringlet, O Ringlet, I count you much to blame, For Rieglet, O Ringlet, You but me much to shame; So Rin let, O Ringlet Id om you to the flame : or what is this which now I learn, For what is this which now I H as given all my faith a turn Burn, you glossy heretic, burn, Burn, burn.

ADRIAN, THE ENGLISH POPE. IN THREE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I. THE SWINGHERD.

There is nothing new under the sun, wrote Solomon, and in its essential meaning there is no truer aphorism in the whole Book of Wisdom. Of this every hour of the world's life bears testimony; but there is one especial period in that multitudinous existence which, illustrated by passing events, vividly demonstrates its truth. Seven centuries have been added to a past eternity since the same conflict was raging In Rome, Italy, Germany, France, with respect to the temporal as distinguished from the spiritual power of the Popes, as that which now agitates the public mind of Europe. The incidents of the struggle, too, bear a wonderful resemblance to one another. In glancing over the angry polemics of that tempestuous time, one fancies he must have before him the stinging sareasms of Edmond About, letters from the Turin correspondent of the Times Mazaini's passionate philippies, and the flery protests of Montalembert and Dapanloup, Yes, seven hundred years ago the Pope was driven from Rome by the people of the Esernal City, who insisted that he should abdicate his temporal function—be Pontiff, not King; and a Roman republic was proclaimed and established which lasted fifty years, showing that though the same things may be written many times in the world's history, the text often varies in subordinate

details.

The banished Popes forced their way back to Rome with the heip of forcign troops; were again expelled; and, to make confusion warse confounded, the conclave was divided (1130) as to who should succeed a deceased Pontiff in St. Peter's chair—one-half nominating Innocent the Second, the other Anacleutus the Second—Pope and anti-Pope, as they are termed. It was a delightful hurly-bnily, in which three of the most conspicuous combatants were St. Bernard—anqualing champion of the temporal power; Abelard—and his famous disciple, Arnold of Brescia, a far abler man, opposed to him. The Guelphis—as the champions of a King-Pontiff were called—ultimately triumphed over from the Galled—ultimately triumphed over their antagonists, the Ghibellines. But the victory was achieved neither by the zeal and cloquence of St. Bernard, nor by the efforts of the savage soldiery emisted ou the side of the Popes.

He who abolished the Roman republic of those days, brought back the Roman people to its allegions to the temporal as well as animal dominance.

days, brought back the Roman people to its allegiance to the temporal as well as spiritual domimion of the Pontiffs, compelled the mighty emperor of the West to hold his stirrap when he
mounted his palfrey, was, when Abelard lectured,
St. Hernard prayed, preached and persecuted,
Nicholas Breakspeare, once a wretched, halfstarved English boy, tending swine in the woods
around St. Alban's, Herifordshire, and destined
in the fulness of time to be the one hundred and
sixty-seventh Pone, and the only Englishman sixty-seventh Pope, and the only Englishman who has ever worn the tiara. The purpose of this paper is to sketch in brief outline that mar-yellous career. However feebly done, it can hardly fail to excite interest and convey instruc-

At Langley, a village in the neighborhood of St. Alban's, in the beginning of the eleventh century. The condition in life of the family was that of laborers, but not villiens—adscripta glebs—and one would suppose that Robert Breakspoare, the father, must have in some way obtained a small control of the co tering of clerkly lore, as he, having in uniddle age taken sanctuary in the monastery of St. Alban's, was in due time consecrated a priest, and admitted into the brotherhood. Learning, however, was not in those days an indispensable qualifica-tion for the priestly office; it was enough to be able to read the church services, and he may have acquired that faculty during his novitiate. He had committed some odense against the forest laws, and would have been strong up to the nearest tree had he not field to sanctuary. In those well days, memorateries were the only refuse those evil days, monasteries were the only refug-

those evil days, modusteries were the only reluge of the oppressed Saxon. The great mass of the monks were Englishmen by blood as well as birth, and it was from a sentiment of nationality, as well as Christian compassion, that the poor hunted laborer of Langley was enrolled a member of the fraternity at St. Alban's, and permitted to supersede, as the Romish canon law has it, the marriage vow—his wife being alive—by a higher, yet more sacred obligation.

marriage vow—his wife being alive—by a night yet more sacred obligation.

The compelled desertion of his wife and son by the ausbend and father threw the maintenance of himself and his mother upon Nicholas Breakspeare—a frail support, though Nicholas was then a stout, handsome lad, some seventeen years of age, and did not spare himself in ministering to his mother's wants. His employment as swincherd barely provided himself with coarse, distressful food and ragged raiment, and to cke out his mother's means he was fain, after his distressful food and ragged raiment, and to cke out his mother's means he was fain, after his regular daily task was done, his herd of swine driven home, to employ himself in any of the most repulsive mental work at the monastery which he could obtain; work paid for, not in colo, but by increase of the daily dole to his mother, which she, in common with the poor of the neighborhood, received at the gate of the monastery. Nicholas himself remained as ill-fed, as wer. So allogather tattered and too ill-cia as ever. So altogether tattered and torn was the appearance of the future Pope, that his father, a stern, morose man, sought by threats, countimes by violence, to prevent him from coming to the monastery, either for dole or to labor.

The uses of adversity were blessed to Nicholas fored intellect early perceived that two powers comfunted Christendom, and only two—a warlike, territorial aristocracy, and the Church. His father securely bucklered from the vengeance of a great baron by the electical power, was an instructive leason; and the young swinchers intuitively soized the indisputable truth, that in those days, when every one believed in the absolute privilege of the priest to send a soul direct to paradise, or shut it up in hell forever, the power of the keys, judiciously wielded, would always prove an overnatch for steel and gold combined. Those who could kill the body were to be feared, but how infinitely more so those who could slay the soul. It was by that conviction the career of Nicholas Breakspears was shaped. Guiding him-

Break spears frowned upon his son's timidly expressed aspirations, and Nicholas could neither read nor write. The last sainking late despite, when acclosent or west men call such befriended him. One of the monks of St. Alban's, befriended him. One of the monks of St. Alban's, periended him. One of the monks of St. Alban's, a Father Wilfrid, was resented from some imminent peril, whilst strolling through the woods, by the address and courage of Nicholos (the nature of the peril is not stated), and in requital he undersock to teach the ambitions sembled to read and write. The lessons were given at irregular times, as suited the monk's emvenience, and always in the woods.

Nicholas proved an apt scholar, and before his tractable very large times of the provided of the lessons which is the state of the lessons which were the second of the lessons which is the state of the lessons which is the lessons which

twentieth year knew pretty wearly as much of Latin as his preceptor. Many years afterwards, when Nicholas Breakspeare had become Adrian when Nicholas Breakspeare had become Adrian IV, he told his famous countryman, John of Sanishary (Bishep of Charires), that the happlest days of his life were those passed in the Herifordshire woods, tending his swine and counting his lessons with the good Fisher Whirid; and that he would ghally east of the thira which bound his temples as with red-hot steel, and all the pomp, dignity, and power of Popedom, to be again a ragged, careless boy, with no riches on health, no task but that of watching his herd of come, and mastering the roysteries of the monk's swine and mastering the mysteries of the monk's illuminated misail. So true it is that sowing, watering the seed, not its fruition—the chase, not

As good a scholar as his instructor, Nicholas As good a scholar as his instructor, Nicholas Breakspeare took courage to make a formal application to become a caudidate for priest a orders. The request was peremptorly refused by About Richard, he being urged to one, it was believed, by the applicant's father. This was a terrible blow, but Father Wilfred again stood his friend. The monk advised him to go to Paris; furnished him with letters of introduction to several fraternities of monks in that city, and a few crowns for his purse. For some unstate I reason, Nicholas did not meet with a favorable reception in Paris, which he soon left, and wandered through a considerable part of France, valuity secking to be admitted as a servitor in the monasteries at which he applied for food and rest, till he arrived at that of St. Rufus, without the walls of Avignou in Provouce. The brotherhood chanced to be just then in want of a strong, willing, intelligent servitor, and Nicholas was at once oppared.

be a wonderful accuration, furning his duties, and more than his duties, with ancieing real. Never had the garden of the monastery been so skilfully eqitivated; the church furniture kept in such bright condition; the refectory table so punctually, nearly set out and arranged. And then his edifying piety, not in the least obtrusively flaunted as it were in the face of those in whom long practice had somewhat dulled the appetite for spiritual things; quite the reverse of obsusive, and for that reason the more editying. And though he never tasted any other liquid than water, and confined himself strictly to the meagre dietary of the order (wins and rich meats did not agree with him), who ever saw him reprove by a look the transgressions of the brotherhood in the matter of reflection? How diligently he studied, too! The result was, that Nicholas Breakspeare succeeded so completely in gaining the favor of the monks of St. Rutus and their Abbot William, that he was unanimously invited to become a candidate for the priestly office; and the precedent conditions having been fallifled in accordance with the camon, he was long practice had somewhat dutied the appetite faililled in accordance with the canon, he was regularly conservated priest of the most high fied. The swuncherd's foot was at last firmly placed upon the first rung of the ladder which was in the end found to reach so high.

CHAPTER II.

As priest, the monks of St. Rafus found a yet greater treasure in Nicholas Breakspeare, than as a lay servitor. He was indefatigable in his new duties; was ready for the confessional upon all occasions; and if a sich, possibly dying person sent in the dead of night to the monastery for spiritual sid, he undersook the duty with cheerfulest alacrity. A most attractive preacher moreover; and the good people of Avignon came in crowds to the church of the monastery to hear the ferrid discourses of the gifted young priestwith great benefit, I need hardly say, to the treasury of St. Rufus. And his picty was not in the slightest degree pharisaical; are the himself, eating and dranking in strict accordance with the prescribed rules, it almost seemed doubtful, so friendly, cordial was he at such times, that he could be aware there were flagons of wine and rich meats upon the table, whilst he was dining off black bread, skim cheese, and could be aware there were flagons of vine and rich meats upon the table, whilst he was dining off black bread skim cheese, and could be aware there were flagons of wine and rich meats upon the table, whilst he was dining off black bread skim cheese, and could be aware there were flagons of wine and rich meats upon the table, whilst he was dining off black bread skim cheese, and could be a subject even as themselves, and gave bim to drink from a jewelled gotlet, brims find the vinegar, mingled with gall of hundlation and defeat. The English Pope was not a man to submit to that bumiliation, to accept that does in the vinegar, mingled with gall of hundlation and defeat. The English Pope was not a man to submit to that bumiliation, to accept that does in the vinegar, mingled with gall of hundlation and defeat. The English Pope was not a man to submit to that bumiliation, to accept that does in the could be carefully hidden beneath the soft, silken exterior. Let me not forget to mention that Henry II, King or England, sont in the soft, silken exterior. Let me not forget to mention that the subm all events he was a man of unbounded churity as regarded the fallings of others; largely, bount-fully considerate for his weaker brothern. The brotherhood of St. Rufus were blessed, even essed in their new acquisition.

Abbot William, who had been alling for a long

Abbot William, who had been alling for a long time, died, full of years, it not precisely in the orthodox odor of sanctity. Nothing more, however, I beheve, could be fairly hid to the venerable man's charge than that he liked a good dinner, and felt a constitutional preference for the season of Easter over that of Lent. He was buried with his brethren, and the question therespen to be decided was, who should reign in his street.

There could scarcely be two opinions about that; brother Nicholas, or course. He as Abbot would confer lastre on the monastery, continue, no conte; to do almost all the spiritual work, and

territy from the strict rules of the order. The whilem swineherd was consequently elected Abbot of St. Ruins by a unanimous vote.

The new dignitary bore his honors meekly, till the document ratifying his election arrived from Rome. Then thunder feel upon the amounded, bewildered monks. The oldest of the fraternity was summoned to the presence of the new Abbot, sternly, told that he—the Abbot—had been for years a horrifled witness of the laxity of discipline which; prevailed in the monastery; the shemeful swilling and gormandising of the monks, who were bound by their vows to set the world an example of temperance carried to austority. He had not before reproved those pracworld an example of temperance carried to austerity. He had not before reproved those practices, simply for the reason that be had no power to enforce a reform. Now that he had, the rules of the order would be rigidly enforced, not only in the matter of the dictary, but the punctual attendance of the monks at all the sacred services, etc. This announcement, one can easily believe, produced a fearful consternation amongst the shamefully betrayed brotherhood.

The King Log they supposed themselves to have elected turned out to be King Stork, with a vengennee. How had they been deceived! Consulting the almost forgotten dietary code of the founder, which enacted that water should be the sole beverage, meat in homosopathic quantity to

sulting the almost forgotten dietary code of the founder, which enacted that water should be the sole beverage, meat in home-pathic quantity to be partaken of only on Sundays and holidays of obligation; upon all other days their food to be coarse bread, pulse, and other vegetables—the unfortunate monks were excited to frenzy, and went in a body to remonstrate with the elect of their choice. They took nothing by that motion; were sternly ordered to go instantly to their cells, and in penance for their contumacy every one was to recite seven times the seven penitential psalms. They did slink back to their cells, but with respect to the seven penitential psalms I have my doubts. I imagine it must have been anything but psalms the enraged monks poured forth upon that doleful day.

The revolution was, they soon found, a grim reality—the Abbot's coup de maitre trenchant, unsparing, irresistible. The stock of rich wines in the cellars—plous offerings of the faithful for the solace of the sacred fracturity—was sent of in charrettes to Avignon to be sold, the proceeds to swell the alms-fund for distribution amongst he poor. The sufferings of the unfortunate hooms were not limited to the dreadful distary, Tiery were inexorably roused out of their cells at three in the morning for primes, which, with mailing masses, in chaseless succession, and frequent benedictions, kept them constantly to color till ten at night, when, after regaling themaevives with a piece of black bread and a cup of water, they were dismissed to their allotted five hours' repose.

Flesh and blood—even such meagre and attentions

Flesh and blood—even such mengre and attenuated flesh and blood as remained to thom after a few months of "salutary discipline"—revolted against such usage. They were fast becoming ghostly fathers in a most lateful sense. What was it to them that a high church dignitary, no other than the Bishop of Provence, could boast in one of his pastorals that the odor of suncify emanating from the mountery of St. Raffis was purifying the moral atmosphere for leagues around its sacred walls; that the church of the monatery was always crowfed, the confessionable constantly full. All that only increased the burden laid upon their galled shoulders. Finally, one of them, who was related to the Countess Beaulolais, interested that noble dame in the distressing case, and through her a cardinal presented a patition from the brother-hand—a sort of round-robin—to Pope Eugenius III, complaining of the abuse of power on the part of Abbot Nicholas. The Abbot and a deputation of the complainants were in consequence structive lesson; and the young swincherd intuitively soized the indisputable truth, that in those days, when every one believed in the absolute privilege of the priest to send a soul direct to paradise, or shut it up in hell forever, the power of the keys, judiciously wielded, would always prove an overmatch for steel and gold combined. Those who could kill the body were to be feared, but how infinitely more so those who could slay the soul. It was by that conviction the career of Nicholas Breakspeare was shaped, Guiding himself by it, he found his way to the pontifical throne, and, seated thereon, wielded a sceptive absolute, triamphant as that of Hildebrand (Gregory the Seventh), the Czar Peter of the Romish Church, to borrow a phrase from Monster Guisot. Nicholas Breakspeare, the swingheight of falsely accusing their spiritual superior, the deputation were ordered to journey back to St. Rafus on foet; which they did, under the vigilant care of their Abbot—he mounted upon a palfrey—and faring, if not samptonsily, plentifully every day, they rigorously restricted to the deteriorated dictary of the St. Rafus brotherhood—miscrable monas lerry, Abbot Richard, was not his friend, Robert

almost broke out into open muting. There was another appeal to Rome. Pope Eugenius said he kus w it was Satan who stirred up these troubles; but to avoid further scandal, their excellent Abbot would not return to St. Rufus monastery, and his

would not return to St. Rufus monastery, and his Holiness would nominate one who would suit them better. Abot Nicholas he should raise to an episcopal dignity, make him hishop of Albano. The monks were overloyed; his Holiness might—if he would and could—make the stern ascetic Abbet an archangel, so that they were finally quit of him. It is to be presumed there was a notly caroure at the monastery of St. Rufus when the bringers of glad tidings arrived there. Almost immediately afterwards a by-law was enucted by the resamignated brotherhood—never again to elect a foreigner to be Abbot; they could hardly be mistaken in the character of a good, simple mistaken in the character of a good, simple Provencial, whom some of them would necessarily have known from childhood; and that rate was never a peaked of contravened. The ancient monastery of rt. Rufus was totally destroyed in 1792, by the revolutionary mob.

BISHOP-APOSILE-POYE. Nicholas Breakspeare was created a cardinal. he heathen eations of Denmark, Sweden, and forway to the Christian faith. He was accom-Norway to the Christian faith. He was accompanied by a numerous rethaus, and, if the more kish chroniclers are to be believed, his success in the holy work was mervelious. It is not anywhere asserted that he was endowed with the miraculous gift of tongues, or that he had learned Norse in the ordinary way. The conversions of the common people, who presented themselves in crowds to receive baptism, could not, therefore, have been effected by preaching. The eleriest chroniclers easily account for the success of the cardinal archbishop's mission. Supermatical aid was abundantly voucheafed to him; there were continual portents, signs in the heavens, the continual portents; signs in the heavens, the aguificance of which the most bigoted worship-per of the Scandinavian deities could not mis-One expedient adopted by the astute archbishop.

must have told with great force. Having first obtained the consent of the kines and chief men of the three kingdoms, be caused as creat a number of the most venerated idols—Ther, Woden, and the rest—as could be produced, to be col-lected at indicated spot, where great feasts were prepared for all comers, the carcases of the animals to be enter being rossted by the dames revolution in the religious ideas of the Scandi-navish peoples, and that the effect of his labors mayism peoples, and that the effect of his labors was permanent. He is held to be the apostle of those nations as certainly as St. Patrick was of Ireland. He founded a bishoptic at Drontheim, an archiepiscopal see at Upsal, which still exists. The fame of his success had preceded him to Rome, finding wide echoes there; and he, arriving in the Eternal city in 1154—a few days only before the death of Pope Anastafia—was unanimously elected by the conclave that pontiff's successor. He accepted the awful dignity with real or tegned refluctance—no doubt the latter—and ascended the pontifical throne, to which, in the opinion of universal Christension, all other thrones were subordinate, under the title of Adriau IV vere subordinate, under the title of Adrian IVtruly a marvellous height to have been climbed, with such comparative case, by a Herifordshire

tical turisdiction except his own-that is, of the pepes. Few pantomimes present such a danta-tic change of scene and characters. The exemption from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury remained in force till the time of Henry

The temporal kingdom of the Popes had de-parted from them. Weighed in Roman balances, they had been found wanting, and the Papal population had been for many years governed by a senate, composed of fifty-six members, chosen by delegates from the thirteen districts of the city of Kome. A republic, in fact, had been established with Arnold of Brescia at it's head. This able disciple of Abelard was an energotic reformer in a restricted sense. He disputed none of the spirit-ual domas of the Church, but wished to confine the clergy, his Holiness the Pops inclusive, to their spiritual duties. He would deprive him and them of all temporal dominion. These teachings were condemned as "political heresy" by the second Lateran Council. That uncurorecastic decree Arnold could afford to smile at. A sincere,

decree Arnold could afford to sailie at. A sincere, carnest man Arnold seems to have been, but passessed of singular hallucinations. One was, and it was an article of faith with him, that itone was, ought to be, and would be again, mistress of the world, the kings and people of which would be content to receive their laws from the Senate of the Roman republic, elected by delegates from the thirteen quarters of the city of Rome. Assuredly a very remarkable illusion that!

The government of the senate, of which Arnold was the life, the soul, was in the main a just, efficient one. The mass of the Roman people supported, respected it. Evidently, then, the ambitious Hertfordshire swincherd—faily resolved as he was to establish the plenary power of the Papacy, and its temporal as well as spiritual sway—had a difficult, a perilous game to play. Perhaps no other man—not even a Hildebrand—would have played it so cautiously or so surely. The religious faith of the people was, he satisfied himself, unweakened. Even the arch-enemy of the Church, Arnold, acknowledged the power of the Church, Arnold, acknowledged the power of the keys, the authority of the priest to bind and to loose in the next world. Possessed of that fulcrum, Adrian IV had no doubt whatever of

faicram, Adrian IV had no doubt whatever of being able to uproot and scatter to the winds the usurping republic of Rome.

No doubt at all. At the same time, no one was more impressed with the wisdom of the Italian saying, "Che va piano va suno," than the new Pope. He was secret and stealthy as Louis Napoleon Bonaparte himself. For an entire year the English Pope was the zealous chief pastor, and chief pastor only, of the Church—apparently indifferent to secular politics—friendly even with Arnold himself. His real piety rendered the assumption of such a part comparatively easy. It was essentially necessary to acquire a reputation for ascettic sanctity with the populace. In that Adrian IV completely succeeded. He was a saint upon earth, the bentification of whom, selon les regies, would after his death be a mere matter of form.

All that time Adrian IV was cautiously sound ing the clergy of Rome, without whose real co-operation nothing effectual could be done. found them, as he expected, animated by ficree enmity to the republicans; and all, as soon as it was clearly perceived that a resolute, sagacious man sat in St. Peter's chair, willing to follow his lead, unite their fortunes with his. Nothing more

was clearly perceived that a resolute, sagacious man sat in St. Peter's chair, willing to follow his lead, unite their fortunes with his. Nothing more was required. Victory was organized; the day of battle with the foes of the Church's temporal dominion would infallibly see those implous foes trampled into dust by the awful powers of that Church. It proved so. That which seems very remarkable is that, as in the case of Louis Napoleon, not one of the many hundreds of persons necessarily in the secret of the scheme for over-throwing the Republic betrayed the confidence reposed in him. This circumstance has emodifiened certain wifers to assert that Adrian IV did not contemplate the overthrow of the civil government of Rome; that the doing so was a sudden inspiration suggested by opportunity. We happen to have a modern instance which refutes the false logic of that assumption.

The wounding of a cardinal—it was at first thought mortally—in the streets of Rome (whether this was or was not in the paper programme I have no means of Judging) gave the anxiously expected signal. At once rolled the chunders of the Vatican; the living lightning of interdict was fulminated against the city of Rome, and obeyed with alacrity by the clergy. The churches were immediately closed; the priests withheld their ministrations; there could be no marrying or giving in marriage; no administration of the sacraments; no extreme unclian; no viaticum for the dying, and the soul was compelled to quit its fenoment of clay unanoisted, unhouselled, and unannealed, and necessarily, therefore, in the firm belief of the age, taking the roal—not the primrose one—to the everlasting bonfire; the dead buried like dogs in unconsecrated ground, no prayers said over them, no holy oil mingled with the clods flung upon their coffins.

I can well understand and expanse the terrors of the people of Rome. What resistance could they oppose to weapons which they believed to have been talten from the armory of God himself? A few days' experience of the effect of

tears, immentations, implored the holy father to remove the terrible interdict. His Hollness, after much hesitation, agreed to do so, upon the pe-

remptory condition that the Senate should be broken up, and Arnold hunished from Rome! By what process of reasoning the Senate and Arnold could be made responsible for the crimi-nal assault upon the cardinal—the ostensible prefense for hunching the interdist—it is difficult to understand.

to orderstand.

Knough for the Roman populace, that they might, if they chose, get rid of the interdict without delay. They did not hesitate for a moment: out delay. They did not hesitate for a moment; the sensitors were deposed, Arnold driven from Rome. The temporal power of the Pope thus signally vindicated, the churches were reopened, the elergy renewed their functions—the republic was a thing of the past. Spannodic struggles of the Ghiltellines, in apposition to the temporal dominion, of our subsequently occurred, but Nicholas Breakspeare had unmistakably broken the teck of rebellion against the authority of the pontiffs as a fines.

Not very long afterwards, Adrian IV laid the deminions of Willam I, King of Sielly and Apa-lia is Southern Italy was then called, nuder in-terdict. William was at last compelled to pur-drase peace with the Pope by costly presents, as asyment of tribute, in consideration of which Acrian IV conferred upon him the title of King of the Two Sicilies.

The conflict between the Hertfordshire arrives

The conflict between the Hertfordshire swinehers, become Pope, with Frederick Ednobartus, commonly known as Barbarossa, Emperor of the West, will conclude this strange, eventual blesory. Frederick was very desirous of being crowned by the Pope in St. Peter's, and by way of putting a little pressure upon his Hollness, approached the Exercial City with a large army. Adrian and his cardinals went farth to meet him at a consider-site distance from Rome. The meeting was he gave Frederick "the kiss of peace," the lim-peror should hold his stirrup whilst he mounted his palfrey. This demand the puissant Emperor anguly refused to comply with, wheroup in the rightened cardinals fled in a body to Civita Cas-tellara. The important subject was debated during two days. At last Frederick yielded, and at Nepl went formally through the ceremony of

olding his Holmess' stirrup.

There was another condition to be fulfilled before the Emperor could be crowned in St. Peter's.

Arnold of Broscia had taken refuge with the Arnold of Breacia had taken refuge with the viscounts and nobles of Cumpania. The Emperor was required to send troops to seize Arnold and deliver him into the power of Adrian. This was done, and Arnold, by order of the Pope, was hanged in Home. His body was then burnt, and the ashes flung to the winds. This is the black spot upon the history of the English Pope. But for that atrocious deed Nicholas Breakspeare might fairly claim the character of a wise, energety, and indiced by the maxims of State policy

The Emperor Frederick was crowned by Adrian n St. Peter's; but the two potentiates woon quar-elled, and when death surprised the Pope in september, 1159, at Aragui, his Holloces was about to burl the major excommunication at Frederick for having put away his lawfut wife and esponsed Beatris, daughter of the Count of Burgundy. He was buried in St. Peter's, having filled St. Peter's chair close upon five years. It is Matthew Paris, I think, who says there was a report that he permitted his mother, even after his elevation to the popedom, to receive aloles at the gate of the St Aban's monastery—an absurd, ridicalous calumny. Nicholas Breakspeare's mother died before her son left England. WILLIAM RUSSULL, LL. D.

ROMAN BEMAINS. REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN ENG-

The following interesting description of Roman remains just discovered in England appears in the Liverpool Mercury :-

" BRIDGE WORKS, Runcorn, August 29 .- Gen-"Harmen Wonks, Runcorn, Angust 29.—Gen-tlemen — As agent for Mesers. Cochrane, Grove & Go., the contractors for the from work of the bridge crossing the Mersey at this point, I beg to hand you an account of a remarkable discovery which has been made during the creation of a dam for the first river pier thereof, and trust you will find space in your columns, as, from its ex-ceptional—in fact, almost unprecedented—nature, it will certainly be of the highest antiquarien interest, and may nossibly be still more valuable interest, and may possibly be still more valuable as giving historical information respecting a period of which little is known, viz., that imme-diately succeeding the first arrival of the Saxons

"The discovery was made in the following manner:-On the 27th instant, while sinking one our caissons, an obstacle was met with which de fied the pressure exercised by our sinking appa ratis. Divers were sent down, who, on removing a quantity of sand from about the base of the caisson, reported the obstruction to be a large log of wood. By help of a strong crane, and after a moving the pressure from the caisson, we were to be not a log of wood, as the divers, misled by its general attribled state, had reported, but i its general stiriled state, had reported, but a large coffin-shaped box of great strength, measuring about eight feet by three feet. The wood had become impregnated with oxide of iron, from the red sandstone, which had made it as hard as fron itself, so that it was with the greatest difficulty that we were enabled to prise open the lid. The inside, which was roughly hawn to the shape of a human body, but with a large additional space at the head, was lined with a greyish bituminous substance, and contained the body of a man in a most wonand contained the body of a man in a most won-derful state of preservation. It is attired in the dress of a wealthy Roman 'citizen, the tunic and toga both white, embroidered with purple and gold threads, the toga fastened with a handsome golden fibula. The straps of the buskins are studded with little golden bosses. Attached to the girdle are a tablet and a golden-hilted stylus The tout ensemble, in fact, while not glaring, i rich and tasteinl.

rich and tastein!
"The body, though in civil dress, appears to be
that of a legionary officer, as a large military
cloak is swathed round it, and by its side are a
short sword (the famous Roman giadium) with tis belt, a javelin and a vinea such as centurions used to preserve discipline among their men. A fine only a signet ring, bearing the letters S. P. Q. R, and the figure of a wolf, is on the finger. This I conjecture to be a symbol of authority delegated by the Roman Senare, or the then reigning emperor, to the bearer. The sword and beit also bear the initials S. P. Q. B. The head of the vinca is shaped into a rude resemblance to a Roman carle.

**Roman cagle.

"The body has been embalmed in so skilful a manner as to preserve, even after this lapse of time, the features tolerably distinct; but it is excessively fragile, crumbling at a touch; in fact, it has only been preserved from total destruction by the mantle and by a quantity of a cryptogamic plant allied to the common equisetum, which is

packed round in ble in the coffin. "I forbear giving a more detailed account, and "I forbear giving a more detailed account, and "I forbear giving a more detailed account, and will proceed to mention briefly the contents of the space above the head of the corpse. A quantity of the equisotum-like herb sostains uniquired an amphora of coarse carthenware with a yellow vitreous glaze. The handles and neck are broken oil, and inside it is placed—also with packing—a beautifully executed cinerary urn of Red Samian waite, containing ashes, and a small roil of vellum covered with characters which I am unable to decipher but. I believe to be Saxon. Surinkles covered with characters which I am made to de-cipier, but I believe to be Saxon. Sprinkled through the scroll I however found the Roman name 'Q. Saipiens Piso,' the initials' S. P. Q. R.,' the words 'legatus,' 'crematio, 'manes,' lares,' and a few others. This scroll I therefore imagine to hold the key of the enigms presents by the many anomalous appearances I have de-cribed and am about to describe.

cribed and am about to describe.

ORNAMINIES AND COINS.

"In the amphors, beneath the urn, are a number of ornaments of gold and silver, such as were worn by Saxon females of rank; among them is a kind of rade locket containing a long trees of glossy yellow hair. The ornaments appear to be a set, as if they had belonged to one person; and this fact, coupled with the presence of the hair, leads me to suppose the abbes contained in the trante be those of the owner of both them, and ern to be those of the owner of both them and

"The amphora also contains a small packet of coins, nearly 100 in number, of which if are gold and of the reigns of the Roman emperors—Honorius, dating A. D. 410, of Hadriau, Antonius, and Severus, with earlier dates. The remaining coins are silver, probably Saxon, but owing to their mutilated and defaced condition I am until the contains and the contains and the contains and their mutilated and defaced condition I am until the contains and the contains and the contains a contain able to say positively. On one only is a date visible, viz., 465.

FIGURES.

"From those dates, as well as from the Saxon ornaments. I am inclined to refer the remains to allout the date of the first arrival of the Saxons in Britain. The corpse may be that of one of the last emissaries of flome to this island; or, as history speaks of no political intercourse between Rome and our island at that period, he may have been connected with a religious, not a civil mission. The ashes I surmise to be those of a Saxon female. But how shall we account for the presence of the remains of a Roman and a Saxon in a common temb? More strange still is the embalming of the Roman and the cremation of the Saxon. The position of the coffin in the bed of the river is also strange; but an overturned boat and the shifting sands may account for this. Possibly the scroll found in the ura many give an explanation of this, and till this has been deciphered we must be content to remain in the dath.

"I have been instructed, in case no claim is made for the remains as treasured." made for the remains as "treasure trove," to send the whole in their prosent condition to the British Museum about the beginning of next week. Should, however, any gentlemen think it worth their while to call at the above address before that time, I shall be most happy to give them an opportunity of examining the remains before they leave this part of the country.

"Yours, &c.,

"Yours, &c.,

CENTOM KING OF ENGLAND. The London Athoneum thus happily "takes

off" the sway of custom in our language :-The principal advisors of King Custom are as ollows —First, there is Etymology, the chiffonies or general rag merchant, who has made such a crune of inte years in his own business that he formine of late years in his own business that he begins to be considered highly respectable. Ho gives advice which is more thought of than followed, partly on account of the fearful extremes into which he runs. He lately asked some boys of sixteen, at a matriculation examination in English, to what branch of the Indo-Germanic tentily they felt inclined to refer the Pushto language, and what changes in the force of the letters took place in passing that the force of the letters. ook place in passing from Greek into Micso

othic.

Because all syllables were once words he is a itt'e inclined to ineist that they shall be so still, the would gladly rule English with a Saxon rod, which might be permitted with a certain discre-tion, which he has never attained; and when op-pored he defends himself with the analogies of pored he detends himself with the analogies of the Aryan family until those who hear him long for the discovery of an Athanasyus. He will trans-port a word beyond seas—he is recorder of Rhe-matopolis—on circumstantial evidence which looks like mystery gone mad; but strange to say, something very often comes to light after sentence passed which proves the soundness of the con-viction.

tice of peace, quorum, and rotatorum, whose excesses brought on such a fit of the gout that for many years he was unable to move. He is now mending, and his friends say he has sown his wild outs. He has some influence with the contact subjects of Cusiom, and he will have more, if he can learn the line at which interference ought to stop; with them he has succeeded in making an adlumative of two negatives; but the vulgar won't never have no hing to say to him. He has always railed at Miton for writing that Eve was the fairest of her daughters; but has never satisfactorily shown what Milton ought to

The third adviser has more influence with the mass of the subjects of King Custom than the other two put together; his name is Fiddle-faddle, other two put tegether; his name is Fiddle-faddle, the toy-shop keeper; and the other two put him forward to do their worst work. In return, he often uses their names without authority. He took Etymology to witness that secons to an end must be plural; and he would have any one method to be a secon. But Etymology proved him wrong. Custom referred him to his catechien, in which is "a means whereby we receive he same," and Anniogy, a subordinate of Etylogy, asked whether he thought it a great ner

bear that he was wrong. It was either this Fiddle-faddle, or Lindley It was either this Fiddle-faddle, or Lindley Murray, his traveler, who persuaded the Miss Sipslops, or the Ladies' Seminary, to put "The Misses Sipslop" over the gate. Sixty years ago, this beginns called at all the girls' schools and got many of the reachers to insist on their pupils saying "Is it not" and "Can I not" for "Isn't it" and "Can't I," of which it came that the poor girls were dreadfully laughed at by their irreverent brothers when they went home for the holidays. Had this bad adviser not been severely checked he might by this time have pronosed

days. Had this bad adviser not been severely checked he might by this time have proposed our saying "The Queen's of England son," decaring, in the name of logic, that the Prince was the Queen's son, not England's.

Lastly, there is Typography the metallurgist, an executive officer who is always at work in socret, and whose lawless mode of advising is often done by carrying his notions into effect without leave given. He it is who never ceases suggesting that the same word is not to occur in a second place within sight of the first. When the authorized version was first printed, he began this trick at the passage, "Let there be light, and there was light," he drew a line on the proof under the second high, and wrote "him nosity" opposite. He is strongest in the punctuations and other signs; he has a pepper-box full of commas always by his side. He puts everything under marks of quotation which he has ever heard before.

hefore,
An earnest preacher, in a very moving sermon
used the phrase Alas! and alack a day! Typo graphy stack up the inverted commas because he had read the only Anglo-Indian tonst, "A lass and a lac a day." If any one should have the sense to leave out of his Greek the unmeaning scratches which they call acceuts, he goes to a lexicon and puts them in. He is powerful in routine; but when two routines interface or overap, he frequently takes the wrong one.
Subject to bad advice, and sometimes misled for a season, King Custom goes on his quiet way, and is sure to be right at last.

Treason does never prosper: what's the reason. Why, when it prospers, node dare call it treason

The Empress Eugenie-Her Toilet, Her Diamonds, etc.
Since the splendld days of Louis XIV, the

grandiose palace created by him has seen no spectacle so brilliant as the wonderful affair of last Saturday, get up by the Empress in honor of Queen Isabella's husband. Don Francisquez de Assises, first cousin of his wife, to whom, in spite of the abhorronce with which she regarded him, Louis Phillippe contrived to get the young queen married by her mother, reached Bordeaux on the 16th, and was magnificently received by the authorities of the region, escorted to Paris by persons sent by the Emperor, reached St. Cloud on the 17th, and was received by the Emperor, Empress and little Prince, with great ceremony, at the foot of the great staircase. Next day heats and guests went to the Tuileries, where the King hold a reception. The Empress was dressed in a vaporous robe of white taile, with imperial mantle, and wore a diadem of diamonds so bright as really to dazzle the eyes; the famons 'regent,' the most splendid of the crown-diamonds of France, biazing like a little sun just over her brow. With her splendid array of toilette and jewels, and her white veil, like a mist, floating over her unrivalled shoulders, she looked every whit as ethereally lovely as she did when her remarkable beauty, and still more remarkable grace first enthralied the heart of her imperial adorer. So beautiful did she look that night, and so splendid was the general coup d'oil, that no one paid the slightest heed to the performances, admirable though they were, with the exception of the King, who was evidently enchanted with the brilliancy of the stage effects, and the little at the foot of the great staircase, the brilliancy of the stage effects, and the little Prince, who has never before been allowed to assist at such a per ormance, and who, wearing for the first time the order of the Golden Fleece, sent him by Queen Isabella, was in the seventh heaven of excitement and delight, and followed every de-tail of scenery, gesture, and music with the most rapt attention. The Empress, more than any other woman, has her good and her bad days. At other woman, has her good and her had days. At times she looks positively plain, almost ugly; at other times she looks a mixture of Pert, Pairy, Saint and Syren, making up the strangest, most bewitching ensemble it is possible to imagine. On that evening, probably from the immense satisfaction of her pride and vanity in receiving her el-devant sovereign as her equal and her goess, in the eyes of an admiring universe, it is certain that tion of her pride and vanity in receiving her ci-devant sovereign as her equal and her guest, in the eyes of an admiring universe, it is certain that she looked wonderfully lovely, with her white shin, almost whiter than her dress, the faint roses on her checks (excessively pretty, whether due to nature or art'), her floating drapery seemingly scattered over with diamonds and pearls, and the dazzling crown above her lovely hair. So perfectly well aware was she, or her admiring husband, or both, of the marvellous beauty of her appearance that evening, that the great State Carriage, all glass and gliding, in which she went to and from the opera, was lighted up inside, by some ingenious introduction of lights in the roof, so that her beautiful majesty was as distinctly visible to all Paris as she passed along as though in broad daylight. This curious little fact (an invention never seen before) may serve as an excellent illustration of the Emperor's way of silently appealing to the feeling and sympathies of this capital. In whatever interests him the Parisians must quietly be given their share. Seeing that the Empress was looking unexpectedly and radiantly beautiful, the Imperial carriage was lighted inside in each a way as to bring her out into splendid relief, in order that Paris may look into the carriage and share the Emperor's admiration of his wife, in regard to whom he is all the more sensitive and exacting, because she is not of royal birth.—Paris correspondent of Montreal Herald

-It is just twenty-six years since the telegraph was first put to practical test. Then it was considered a mere toy. By 1851, however, 700 miles were in operation. Since then fully 200,000 miles of telegraph have been called into existence throughout the world. The wire has peactrates to almost every region of the world, braving al

-The Belfast papers are engaged in mutual re-criminations regarding the causes of the recent -It is understood that the Prince of Wales I about to creet a new palace at Abergoldie, Scotland.

—A custom now prevails in Austria of fixing on tombstones, in a glazed frame, a photographic libeness of the person lying beneath. -Hichard Wagner is now attached to the court of the young King Ludwig II, of Bayaria. He receives a stipend of 4000 floring annually.

receives a stipend of 4000 florins annually.

—Arrangements have been made by the Colonial Office on the one hand, and the Lord Bishop of Newcasile. Australia, on the other, for the creation of a new diocese out of that See, to be called the diocese of Grafton and Armidale. A wealthy colonist has offered £2000 towards the endowment, and the remainder will be provided out of the Colonial Bishopries' fund by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Poreign Parts. The nomination of the first bishop will be made very shortly, and the bishop will probably be consecrated in the autumn with the new Bishop of Rupert's Land.

AUCTION SALES,

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 325 C. C. MA'KEY, Austioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERGHANDISH, Or all holds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and will attend personally to sales of At the Exchange, and At the Exchange, and At the Exchange, and a constitute of the authority of the Exchange, and a constitute of the authority of the Exchange, and the Exchange of the Exchange

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Having returned from Europe, has resumed his LESSONS IN SINGING.
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In future, all certificates of music and credit, presented to this Commission as charge for bounts, mass, for ENDORSIC BY THE PROPER OFFICIAL AT CAMP, to the street of the funder are accepted and received into the street of the Land Strates.

HOBSET M., Mooning Jr., Secretary.

9 27-51

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
Bullroad Company, Office No. 72 S, FOURTH
Street
TO AVOID DETENTION, "The indices of the Company
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B-28-78. Treasurer. 1-21-71

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania.

Aleim will contented O'TORED 5, 144.

The Introductory Lecture will be derivered at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day, at the name Lecture-Reem Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. 9-17-18:

DEAFNESS AND BIANDNESS.—I.
Isants, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, freekt
all diseases appartaining to the shows-named namehors with
the atmost excess. Is stimeholds from the most reliable
sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office,
No. 511 PIFE Street. And country can be seen at his Office,
No. charges sande for examingation. Office hours from a to
II A.M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 512 FIRE Street. Suff-line

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DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. Nonnex f.

Four or five acres in the win configured GRACY WELL, reducing ten barrels, with engine, &c.

Kinnan IL Your or five sores in the with one well on it with oil un-

Four or tive acres in he west eye well on it with ell saworked. Lessees went tato Rebell on.

Minner HT.

One-half of fee of sell issued at one-third of sit in fronbound berrels, a producting well, about three acres, say
about tags he reis.

Numera IV.

One third interest is three and a buff acres in fee with
the old franchous feering well on it, belonging to the land.

NUMERA VI.

About three acres in fee; no well.

Numera VI.

Three acres in fee at UFFER BURNING SPRING, with
the Molland wellow it, worked in habres, infreed barrels.

Numera VII.

Five acres in fee; no well.

Numera IX.

Otto-balf of three handled and swenty-one lots each, ten
put square, maken, he all site bined ed and five acres,
lying on the hullwilling springs in the said precise.

The all shipper hand, immediately shows and octow it is
the best producing of territory of BURNING SPRING

DISTRICT.

Numera X.

Numera X.

Ninets acres, undivided halr owned by the New York Company a very promising tract, well containing off two hundred fest deep, was be ed in 1861; party bering then went into Butelion, Thus tract adjoins the Eathbone

hindred feet deep, was he ed in 1861; party bering them went into Switchion. This tract adjoins the Rathbone Burning Spring Lanes.

Nowmen XI.

ETERNAL, CRATHE WELL.

Three-quartes burners the seas of shout two acrest twenty years, subject to one-then regally some of the heat twenty years, subject to one-then regally some of the heat twenty years, subject to one-then regally some of the heat twenty him, two tanks, one of two damaged burrels in pround one of twelve uninted burrels on ground, two descriptions, a large stable, a fine floor bereigh in ground, one will producing about two brings burrels in ments, two wells been bord one highest bereigh on exactly the stable, a fine floor being power engine, one well producing about two brings harrels a ments, two wells been bord one highest and arounty rect each, with fugging stracked to engine, and acres to the stable point in the same of the stable point in the Roman of the Tarkentburg, on the Ohio Free, for any cents a barrel, by the elver.

There lands are ad acres to the last recently a let to the Roman strain strains and acres to the Chief rest, for any cents a barrel, by the elver.

There lands are ad acres to the Chief rest, for any cents a barrel by the first.

and in prespective value are infleved to be in ne way interior.

Several of these huming sparing Wells were first bored in 1811, and then produced at a depth of two hundred to dure hundred feet as much as four hundred butter hundred feet as much as four hundred butter between the produced of the breaking out of the lebellion. The restoration of order has caused captainets to look to this see inn. This is undendetelly the best oil region in Virginia, as can be a corrained by impuly of any one familiar with that see ison if country.

While these wills a from two hundred to three hundred feet deep are new jedding from Iwenty to thirty barrels per cay, it has been demonstrated that by bering them to the depth of the hundred to seven hundred feet the third candetene will be reacted, as was done at Oil City, and a large one trousing supply of oil obtained. It is proposed by this company to expend seeing for the horizont dollars of one in boring under the superintendence of a reliable enumer. The presents well despure most file failed enumers to a till greater dopth.

The projectors of this designing court file failed depth and converted to the order of the formula of the contrained the file failed by and developed wells now on the contrained of the failed developed wells now on the contrained of the contrained LASON.

The production of imperfectly developed wells new on these lands, would probably afford an invariant dividend these kinds, would probably afford as themsellated alredend of one per vent, a would, on a capital of a unicion stollars, but no especial refinance is based upon the present production of baths bored and a valented with, but upon the future development of what is believed to be the most promising trast next to that owned by the calchrated Columbia Off.

The lands will be purchased, and \$25,000 retained in the treasure, as development, find, so that further accessments for developing will not probably be required.

That Thousand Shares of stock will be offered at Five Dollars per share, at the office of CLARKSON & CO.

Dollars per share, at the office of CLARKSON & CO., No. 721 S. THIRD Street, opposite the Girard Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY September 27, 1868, where a map can be seen and furthe particulars given.

9-22-30 STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK
FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK
A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Fac
at Mechanics Bank of Philosophia will be hed at
Banking Bonce on THURSDAY. the Nikk day of the
eax, at II webeck A M, for the purpose of faki
consideration, and deciding on the question will
not the said Bank shall become an Association for
not to business or Banking under the Laws of
States, and of exercising the sowner compared
of the General Assembly of this Comm. Lay.
"An Act Emailing the Banks of this Comm.
become Associations for the Purpose of Bank
the Laws of the United States," approved the
August, 1864; and to take such action in regard
may be necessary and proper

By project of the board of Directors,
5-20-CRO.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Committee Claim Report

NOTICE-COMMERCIAL BANK NOTICE—COMMERCIAL HANK
Prims) Ivania.

A general meet no of the Stockholders of the "Commercial Bank of vecunes ivania" will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th dave of October, 1984, at 11 o dice & A. M. for the Burpose of danting the question whether or not the wall lank shall become an association for carrying on the bunkens of banking under the law of the Cultures of the Commercial States, and of exercising the powers conserved by the act of the General Assembly of time Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Engling the Banks of this Commonwealth in become Assectations for the purpose of than line, under the law of the Assectations for the purpose of the 12d day of Angust, 1984, and to take such action in relation therete as may be necessary and proper.

The 120 my therete as may be receasely and proper.
By order of the Board of Directory.
S. C. PALMER, Cashler. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING,
COIN EXCHANGE HANK.
PRILADILITIES, Soptember 20, 1894.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Corn E
change Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Ban change Bank of Philadelphia will be from at Core Bank.

In House, or THILP-PLAY, t. 20th day of October unxt, at 12 o'd'sck neon, for the purpose of taking fitte consideration and economic on the question whether for not these all Hasks shall be come at a sociati n for carrying on the business of Banking under the laws of the United States, and of exercising the newest confurred by the act of the General A seculty of this Commonwealth, emitted An act emabling the hunts of tels Commonwealth, emitted An act emabling the hunts of tels Commonwealth, emitted An act consists of the Commonwealth, emitted An act of the Laws of the translates, approved the Zaid shay of Angarat, Bids, and to take such action in regard thereto as may be nevertary or proper.

r proper.
Ity order of the Board of Directors.
3-31-west J. W. TORREY. Campler

SIXTH UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT. Authority having been rectived to secrait the

TO all and a total and the second Loss FIFTEEN COMPANIES. Recruiting will still coatinue under the supervision of

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LIEUT. CHARLES W. FRAZIER, At the start steering posts

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Filladelphile, August II. 1961.
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sulfocts connected with the Entistiment, Draft, Facingtion, Liabilities to Drutt, Creams and Assemble due to
the Provest Marshal of the Compressional Poisteriet for such
the Provest Marshal of the Compressional Poisteriet for such
importantion, and not to the Provest Marshal-teneral &
Washington.
By order of the Provest Marshal-teneral &
WILLIAT E. LEHMAN,
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HOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps able holled men to perform the duties of a model of New York, and a hour of Liked States adjusted way for foreign stations.
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ALL TID, LOCAL ROUNTES paid upon enlistment.
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Officers and soldiers visibles the city on furfoughts, needing awords and other military E. officers, swellds and other military exclusives, are invited to the majority of th

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Made to order at the Correct nodes, which he richness and insignificance challenges campelling as the resulting tending to the country cambining the MAN JACTUST PRESENTED WITH THE YEARTHCAL SWORD WAR IN